Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING—PRICE RUPEES THIRTEEN PER QUARTER.

VOL. XVLI.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1835. [No. 2,540.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, having granted letters of Administration of the Goods, Chattels rights and credits of THOMAS ELWON late a Captain in the Indian Navy deceased to WILLIAM FENWICK ESQUIRE, as the Registrar of the said Court, limited to the collection of assets within the Jurisdiction of the said Court, and to the payment of the debts and otherwise protecting the property of the deceased, all persons concerned thereinare hereby apprized thereof—Dated th 30th day of November, 1835.

H. E. SOTHOUSE,
Proctor.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS OF BOMBAY.

Notice his hereby given.

THAT ALEXANDER WILLIAM JAMES LOGIE and GEORGE QUANBROUGH Insolvents have respectively filed schedules of their Estates and Effects in my office, and that by order of the said Court bearing date the seventh day of December instant, the creditors of the said Insolvents Petitions will be heard on the third Monday in the month of December instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Any Creditor or Creditors wishing to oppose the discharge of the abovenamed insolvents must give notice thereof to the chief clerk at least three days before the day appointed for the hearing, and also his or their claims together with an affidavit in support thereof at the office of the said chief clerk on paying the usual fee.

D. B. SMITH
Chief Clerk.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE
Fort Bombay this 7th day of December 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE of Bombay Parsee and General Merchant, has agreed to purchase of ANDIAROO NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE VACHA, a piece or parcel of Ground together with the messuage Tenements and dwelling House and Hereditaments thereon situate. lying and being in *Church Gate Street* within the Fort Walls of Bombay and opposite to *St. Thomas's Church* any person or persons having any claim right title Interest or demand whatsoever by way of Mortgage Inheritance or otherwise against the said Property, he she or they are hereby required to make the same known to Mr. JAMES PATCH, the Solicitor for the Purchaser within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise he she or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated at Bombay this 4th day of December, 1835.

EDULJEE CURSTJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction This day the 9th Instant, at their Rooms, Sundry articles of household Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Wardrobes, a Chest of Drawers, Cupboards, Plate and plated ware, Glass and Queens Ware, 4 Light Lustres, Globe Lamps, Double and single Branch Wallshades, an Eight day clock by McCabe, and a variety of other articles the property belonging to an Officer left the Presidency.

And on Monday the 28th instant, they will sell a large collection of valuable Books—Catalogues of the same will be published.

Bombay, 9th December, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TURNER AND CO. Coach Builders Painters, and Trimmers, Harness and Saddle makers, beg leave to inform the Inhabitants of Bombay and out Stations, that they have now enlarged their, Establishment, situated in Kalbadavie street, outside the Fort, where all orders received will be duly and punctually attended to.

Officers Commanding corps at out stations, can be furnished with Stocks, Peaks, Chin straps, Saberdashes, Sword Belts slung, and with frog of patent Leather by giving warning one month before the time they require them. Oil cloth and Patent Leather can be furnished at any time.

Bombay, 9th December, 1835.

THE Committee of the *Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India*, beg to give notice, that the Annual Meeting of the Society will be held on Tuesday the 5th January next 1836, at the Room's of the Native Education Society on the Esplanade, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when Prizes will be distributed to those who produce the finest specimens of fruit and vegetables grown on the Island or on Salsette; preferences being given to growers for the Market.

JOHN VAUPELL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, *9th Dec*, 1835.

જાહેરખબર*

આથી ગ્રાહક વરતાની ઇનહેરાતોની ફુલવાડી તથા બેતીવાડીની બ્રમરાઈ કરનારી સાહાની મંડલી નામાંકીતથી જાહેરખબરે કિ ખાતાંજ વરસ દાહડાની રાજા તારીખ ૫ મી જાનેવારી સને ૧૮૩૬ ને મંગલવારને દીને બપોરનાં ૧૧ કલાકે કાપર હીલહ નીયાલ શાલ પુસ્તક મંડલી વલાં ઘરમેા માસે તે વેલાકિ જેજે મણીઓ આકિ ટાપુનેા સથવા બારાટીમેા પાઘવેલા થરસાગેા થરસા મેવા સથવા તરકારીજા નમુનાં લાવી દેખડાવસે તેણાંવેા ને ઈનામ નાણાનાં વેંચી આપેસાગેા આવસે* પંણ જે મણીઓકિ કે બ્બદરનાં બપને થારુ ઇવી જનસે પાઘવી ઇસે તેણાંને ઇનામ વમારે મલસે*

જાનવાપેલ*

તા૦ ૯ મી ડીજેમબર ૧૮૩૫ સેકરેટરી*

पश्चम हिंदुस्थानांतील बागाईत व जिरा

व मंडळीचे पंच खबर देताहेत कीं त्याचो

र्षक सभा ता. ५ जानेवारी सन १८

आणि मंगळेवार या दिवसीं कापावर

षेचे विद्याभ्यास मंडळीचे गाग्यावर

प्र ळि ११ वाजतां भरेल आणि तेथें

या १३ प्रांत साष्टींत निपजलेलीं चांगल्या

नमुन फळें व भाज्या आणितील त्यांस

इनामेल परंतु बाजारांत खपतिल अशा

जिनस णतील त्यांस मोठी आबरू मिळेल

मुंबा मुं. ६ डिजेंबर सन १८३५

ज्ञानवापेल साहेब चिटणिस सहो

ADVERTISEMENT.

JEHA ER MERWANJEE Corner sho Messrs. Frith and Co., have just pur an Invoice of "*John Stunts*" f oots and Shoes imported per Gilm are exposed for sale in their Sho sting of Spanish Leather Pumps and Shoes, half Dress Stout Walking an oting Shoes, Blucher Boots with heel new regulation pattern, as Vellington Boots with socket heel Military heel Spurs &c. &c.

, *9th December*, 1835.

W. WETH D.
inform L begs leave to bay and its Vici entlemen of Bomestablish a Viteri at he is about to its Branches, and tablishment in all and skilful man by the constant of his profession, he performance the public favour. meet a share of

N. B. W. We as served his time to the above p under Colman, Viterinary Co London. All orders will be receive SSERWAN. JEE MANACKJEE at Byculla

Bomb ec., 1835.

ON Sale at the G of Messrs. DIROM, CART w cases of Superior Champaign @ per dozen. Ditto Hock. . . @ er dozen. Champaign Brandy..@ r do.

Bomba c. 1835.

THIS day Wednesday, the 9th inst. at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will submit for sale by public auction at their rooms, the following variety of goods, viz. Satin and plain Jeans, Chintzes Zebra Dresses, Native Patullos with rich gold Borders, Sellas with ditto, Coarse Scarlet cloth, Blue and black Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of fashionable make and entirely new, a variety of household Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Wardrobes, Bookcases &c. 80 cases of Crown Glass, of various sizes. Regulation Swords, Shacoes Cotton Stockings, Tea Pots, Tea Trays.

One hundred and fifty Prime Hams, recently imported, and a few sides of Bacon. Several casks of rejected Beer.

AT NOON,

A Light Shigrampo in good repair with Grey Horse and Harness; a Madras built Lawndaw.—A One Horse Phaeton and Harness a a steady sound Shigram or Buggy Horse with any other carriages or cattle that may offer.

On the same day, they will put up for sale—A few copies of the following *new* and interesting works, vizt.

"Burn's" Works, late Edition, 8 Vols.
"Martin's" British Colonies. 4 " — A highly valuable publication.
"Galt's" Auto-biography,.. 2 "
"Sir Egerton Brydges' Memoirs 2 "
"Lang's" New Southwales,.. 2 " — A particularly interesting work.

Nesbit Lane, December 9th, 1835.

SALE by Auction, of superior Claret This day, the 9th Instant, At 1 P. M., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., are instructed to Sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a batch of Genuine "La Rose" Claret, of the Vintage of 1827, recently brought to this Country on the Ship La Maria, Captain BRIOLE, from the respectable firm of W. and D. JOHNSTON, of Bourdeaux. The quality is of the best description, being that of a high flavor'd and delicate Wine, and the quantity is but small—only 86 Cases of 3 Dozen each. It will be put up in lots of 1 Case each.

Samples of the Wine, at two Rupees per Bottle, may be had or forwarded to outstations on application to the Advertizers, who will attend to any orders that may be sent them, which are accompanied with a reference for payment, or a draft for the amount.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

On the same day will be sold, about 100 dozen of Superior Pale Straw Colored French Brandy, in cases of one dozen each. This is of the same importation as the Claret, a nd is of fine quality. Sample Bottles may be had at 1 Rupee each.

ALSO

One hundred dozen of prime Champagne recently imported, of which sample bottles may be had at 3 Rupees per Bottle.

Terms of Sale as for the Claret.

Nesbit Lane, 9th Dec, 1835.

ON Monday, the 14th of December instant, at 11 A. M. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell by public auction at his residence, in the lines of the 11th N. I. on the Esplanade, the Household Furniture and property of Major OTTEY, proceeding to Europe.

Consisting of Handsome Plated Curry Dishes, Bottle Stands, Toast Rack, Glassware, such as Tumblers, Wine Coolers, Decanters, Lamps, Wine and Claret Glasses, Handsomely carved Blackwood Furniture comprizing Skreens, Tables, Couches, Bookcases, Sideboad, Chairs, Foot stools, Teapoys, Napkin Press, Prints in Frame, Large Cot complete, ward Robe, washing and Dressing Tables, Cooking utensils, Breakfast and dinner set, a variety of Books, and about 50 Tubs of Plants, &c.

The whole will be open to public inspection from Saturday the 12th Inst.

No Catalogues will be published.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have returned to their former Premises. No. 1 of "Dady's Buildings," Forbes Street, within the Fort.

WOOLER AND CO.

Bombay, 1st Dec. 1835.

ON Thursday, the 10th of December Instant, at 4 P. M. on the Apollo Green, near the Tents and Cotton Bales. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO. will sell on account of the underwriters, about two hundred Dokras of damaged Broach Cotton, landed from the Pattemars named below.

TERMS OF SALE.

A deposit of twenty five per cent on the Lot being knocked down, and the remainder on the delivery of the Cotton—which is to be at the risk of the purchaser from the time it is knocked down, and if not cleared away within three days of the day of sale, will be resold on account and risk of the purchaser, who shall forfeit the deposit and all advantages, and make good all losses.

THE COTTON IS AS FOLLOWS.

Bales.			
Per Prow	Labsavie;	Tindal	Gosae.
"	Do. Thunsavae;	do.	Hona Parra.
"	Do. Ruparel,	do.	Makan Bhima.
"	Do. Luxame Pursad,	do.	Ghison.
"	Batala Doreau Dolat,	do.	Makan Ramjee.
Prow	Ruparell,	do.	Thavia Kasave.
"	Runchor Pursad.	do.	Govan.
Batala	do. do.	do.	Movad.
Do.	Ruparell, do.	do.	Gopall Visram.
Prow	Latisavie,	do.	Kala Babra.
Butala	Durra Dolutt,	do,	Jiwana Babra

Bombay, 9th Dec., 1835

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW Thursday YATES & CO. will Sell by public Auction the property of the Estate of the late Lieutenant Jackson, it comprizes furniture, Books, Cooking utensils—Tents, crockery ware, glass do—and a variety of useful articles.

They also will sell a few hams and cheese adapted for present use—a superior field officers Tent, a subaltens do, a Landaulette and 4 Horses—a second hand Buggy—2 setts of carriage harness second hand—a pair of double barrell'd pistols, a musical clock and about 300 pieces of slightly damaged long cloths—a camp case of silver ware and contg. a complete sett of knives and forks.

Meadow street, 9th Dec., 1835.

YATES AND CO.

HAVE some very Superior Canaries for sale, new Cages, Traps, Batts and Balls, Cricket Bats and Balls, new Cheroot boxes, Jostick and Jostick boats from china, Teas, Sugar candy, and a variety of fancy articles.

Meadows Street, 9th D.c, 1835.

PALLUNJEE DHUNJEE has the pleasure to announce to his Friends, and the Public in General, that he has received per Ship Carnatic, Captain J. Brodie from the Cape of Good Hope, the following dried Fruits, consisting of Peaches, Apples, Apricots, Pears and Stalk Raisins; also some Cape Garden seeds, consisting of Cabbage, Knol kol, Turnip, Raddish, Parsley, Endive, Spinage, Turnip, Carrot, Parsnip, Spanish Radish, Onion, Lettuce, Marrowfat peas, Persian blue Beans, and Governor Beans.

Bombay, 9th Dec., 1835.

ON Monday and Tuesday next the 14th and 15th instant at 11 A. M., J. & M. NOWROJEE will submit for Public Sale by Auction at the late LIMJEE BHICCAJEE's SONS & CO'S. Rooms in Apollo Steeet, the following Articles to close Sundry Accounts consisting of Mirrors, Framed Prints of sizes, Double branched Wall Shades with spare Shades, some very rich Breakfast and Dinner services, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 9th Dec., 1835.

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY has purchased from French Ship Captain Beck the following articles vizt.—Coloured plain and figured Grosdenaples for Dresses—Ditto and white Lady's kid Gloves—French Cambric Lady's Pocket Handkerchief—Gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs—Artificial flowers &c. &c.

Bombay, 9th December 1835.

BILLS ON ENGLAND,

ON sale at Messrs. DIROM, CARTER, and CO'S. Office, at 2s. 3 months sight.

Bombay, 9th December, 1835.

MANILLA Cheroots, on Sale at Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND CO's Office..... Rs. 30 per box.

Bombay, 9th Dec., 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

A few Bills drawn and guaranteed by the Royal Bank of Scotland, on Coutts and Co. of London at 30 day's sight, are for sale at the Office of the undersigned, in Sets of £150, £300 and £400 at the Exch. of 1s. 11d. per Bombay Rupee. From parties at outstations remittance on the Civil or Military Pay offices of Bombay will be received in payment.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 9th December, 1835.

PISTOLS,

RECEIVED lately direct from the Executors of the late THOMAS JACKSON MORTIMER, 34, St. James' Street, London, the following Pistols, warranted with his name upon each, as the *Maker*.

1 Pair best Duelling Pistols, Percussion Locks, in Mahogany Case, with complete apparatus and caps..... Rs. 320
1 Pair do. do. do, with Flint Locks 250
1 Pair of 10 Inches Swivel rod Pistols, Percussion locks and case, complete; of best quality..... " 200
1 Pair 8 Inches do. do, do..... " 170
1 Pair 6 Inches do. do..... " 150
1 Pair 4 Inches do. with Wainscot Case..... " 100

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 9th Dec., 1835.

DESTOURNELL'S COS. CLARET,

THIS well known and much approved wine, to be had in cases of one and a half dozen each, and of one dozen each price 20 Rs. per dozen—Cash.

A fresh arrival per Marie, now landing, at 25 Rs. per dozen—Cash.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND Co., Forbes Street.

Bombay, 9th Dec., 1835.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co., Sherry in Wood from Messrs. Rusken, Telford, and Co..... at Rs. 475 per butt.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1835.

THE NEW BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1836.

To be pubished positively the first week in January.

CONTAINING,

BESIDES the usual local matter, including the Civil, Military, Medical, Ecclesiastical and Indian Navy Lists, with the rules, Regulations, and Pay Tables, belonging to each, derived chiefly from official sources, a great variety of Statistical information of an interesting nature, carefully selected and methodically arranged, either in an historical or tabular form, together with a Map of the Bombay Territory, and Lithographed drawings of the principal Edifices on the Island.

At the same time with be published, the Asiatic Calendar for the ensuing year, which, in addition to the customary Tabular Registers, will contain short notices of the Native Holidays, the different Indian Eras, Epochs and Cycles, with a description of the ceremonies attendant on their births, marriages and deaths.

N. B. Both publications to be printed on English Paper, and applications for either to be made to Mr. MALVERY at the Circulating Library in Church Lane, who will attend to all instructions given him, and who is authorized to receive for the former Rupees six, and for the latter rupees two, percopy, on delivery.

Price Current and Mercantile Register Office
Colaba, the 9th December, 1835.

PROSPECTUS.

TO be Published on the 1st of January (On English Paper and good Type) THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY, for 1836, containing a Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Island of Bombay and its more immediate dependencies—(accompanied by a Map); The Army List, Divisional, Brigade and Garrison Staff, the Medical Establishment, the Civil List, the Home Establishment of the Indian Government, the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Churches of England and Scotland in India, the Indian Naval List, a List of H. H. the Nizam's Army, a List of the European Inhabitants of the Island of Bombay, Marryat's Code of Signals, with a variety of other matter, which has not hitherto appeared in any similar publication at this Presidency, the particulars of which, will be more fully given, as soon as a Table of Contents to the proposed Calendar is prepared. As only a limited number of copies will be struck off, Subscribers are requested to send in their names to the Gazette office, where copies *five Rupees each*, will be delivered upon Publication.

Gazette Office, 9th Dec., 1835.

FOR SALE.—Respondentia Bonds, each..... Rs. 1
Ships Articles..... " 1
Policies of Insurance..... qrs. 2
Bills of Exchange, per set..... " 2
Interest Bonds..... " 2
Bills of Lading..... " 2
Powers of Attorney, each..... " 2

☞ All Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, will be punctually attended to.

NEW
Calcutta Laudable Society.

INSTITUTED ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1835,

BY TRANSFER FROM THE

Seventh Calcutta Laudable Society.

(The first of the series instituted on the 1st of Jan. 1795.)

AND INCORPORATED WITH THE

THIRTEENTH

Supplementary Laudable Society.

ON THE 1ST JULY, 1835.

DIRECTORS:

T. E. M. TURTON, Esq. | Baboo DWARKANAUTH TAGORE.
R. H. COCKERELL, Esq. | T. HOLROYD, Esq.
B. HARDING, Esq. | C. B. GREENLAW, Esq. and
Capt. J. W. J. OUSELEY. | W. H. TWENTYMAN, Esq.
W. BRUCE, Esq.

The object of this Society is to secure a certain Provision at the lowest possible rate; the value of each Share at 6,000 Rupees is, on an equal return for the Premiums paid which would have resulted from the lately projected Government Insurance Office; whilst the extremely economical scale of management in the New Laudable Society, less than 1,2 | 3 per Cent. upon the Annual Premium, enables the Directors to look forward with confidence to a considerable Surplus. They have the authority of MR. CURNIN, that with a fair Share of the business of the Public, the rates of Insurance in the New Laudable Society, will yield, on an average, upwards of Sa. Rs. 8,000 per Share. Whatever it may be it is at present proposed to divide, the Surplus amongst the Survivors in equal proportion to the Premium paid by them respectively.—Should the shares be continued at Sa. Rs. 6,000, and the out-turn yield, Sa. Rs. 8,000, the Society will divide amongst its surviving Members, on each term of five years, the whole of the Surplus,—being equivalent to one-fourth of the total Premium subscribed. Successive accumulations will enable the Insurer to discontinue a proportionate number of Shares; thus combining the two important functions of an Insurance Society and a Savings' Bank, upon a considerable scale. In Insurances for securing Marriage Settlements, and for other similar objects, the advantages of this system are obvious.

Hence, the above Society is strictly one of mutual Insurance, in which there is no division of interests amongst the parties concerned; consequently, there being no Proprietors distinct, from the Assured, who are at once Proprietors, Assurers and Assured, the Society stands independent of the control of individuals in the character of Patrons, Presidents, Directors, &c. chosen by a body of Proprietors, not necessarily Assured in the Society, and deriving profit from the Subscriptions of the Assured.

Half yearly Meetings of the Assured are held, to which the accounts of the Society are submitted.

STATE OF THE SOCIETY

On the 1st August, 1835.

Lives Insured 481 } on { Shares 1258, averaging 2 3 | 5

per Life, or Sa. Rs. 15,600 at Sa. Rs. 6000 per Share.

FUNDS.

SICCA RUPEES 4,30,000:

(Exclusive of Sa. Rs. 4000 paid on each lapsed Share, since 1st January last), invested in Government Securities and deposit of Government and Bank Stock.

The lapses during the first half year amounted to 1, 2 | 5 per Cent. or 2, 4 | 5 per Cent per annum.

Present value of lapsed Shares, Sa. Rs. 18,288 per Share, over and above the 4000 Rs. paid on each Share.

Insurances taken from ¼ to 10 Shares on one Life.

Application for Copies of the Rules and Regulations of the Society.—Blank Forms for Life Insurance and Admission to the Society,—to be made to the Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,

J. CULLEN, *Secretary*.

TO BE LET.

A WELL Known Commodious and Airy House, situated in Rampart Row, formerly occupied by Martin West Esq., and lately by the Court of Requests. For particulars apply to RUSTOMJEE MUNCHERJEE BENGALLEE or MUNCHERJEE BURJORJEE MODY in the Fort.

Bombay, 9th December, 1885.

TO LET.

A SPACIOUS and Airy Suite of apartments commanding a view of the Esplanade, well adapted for a dwelling house or office—for particulars apply to SPRAGUE, FRITH AND CO.

Rampart Row, 9th Dec., 1835.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON, TOUCHING AT THE CAPE.

EXPRESSLY fitted out for Passengers the most splendid Bombay Teak built Ship "BUCKINGHAMSHIRE," of 1468 Tons, lately owned by the Honorable Company, C. F. HOPKINS, H. C. S. Commander, is expected to arrive here early in January next, and will have an early despatch, having a Surgeon attached, plans of her spacious and most splendidly fitted up Cabins may be seen, or to be had on application at the Office of Messrs. DADABHOY AND MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE in the Fort.

P. S. This vessel may call at Malabar Coast, either for Freight or Passengers, provided sufficient inducement is offered.

Bombay, 9th Dec., 1835.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE "MALABAR," 650 tons, WILLIAM TUCKER, Commander, will be dispatched on the 2nd January, carries a Surgeon.—Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Building's, 9th Dec., 1835.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE CARNATIC, 650 tons, JOHN BRODIE, Commander, will have quick dispatch. Carries a Surgeon. Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 9th Dec., 1835.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE Ship LADY RAFFLES, 600 tons, R. POLLOCK Commander, will be despatched in all January, carries a Surgeon. Apply at the office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND Co. where plans of the accommodations may be had.

Bombay, 9th Dec., 1835.

FOR PASSAGE TO ENGLAND.

THE HERO OF MALOWN, 500 Tons, will sail on the 10th Instant, touching at the Cape of Good Hope, and calling at Cork for orders. Carries a Surgeon. Apply to Captain GRUNDY on board, or at Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S. office, where plans of the accommodations may be had.

Bombay, 9th Dec., 1835.

FOR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA.

THE fine barque DONA CARMELITA, Captain EDWARDS, will be despatched about the 15th instant. Apply to Captain EDWARDS, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and CO.

Bombay, 9th December, 1835.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE HUDDERSFIELD, Captain NOAKES, will sail about the of this month. For Passage, apply to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 9th Dec.,

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO DE TOUCHING AT THE CAPE OF GOOD PE.

THE Ship WILLIAM NICOL, Capt KINCAID, has good accommodation for passengers, carries a Surgeon and will be despatched on 15th January.

Apply at the office of Messrs. ILLIAM NICOL and CO.

Rampart Row, 9th D 1835.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE "MARQUIS OF HASTINGS," JOHN CLARKSON, Commander, will be dispatched on 10th January. Carries a Surgeon. Plans of her accommodations may be had at the Offices of Messrs. McGREGOR, BROWN AND CO.

Bombay, Dec., 1835.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE TEMPERANCE MEETING AT BELGAUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—I much regret that you should have published in the Gazette of the 28th ultimo, on the authority of "a Correspondent," a statement of certain measures adopted at Belgaum with a view to check amongst the European Soldiers the debasing vice of drunkenness and its attendant evils. It is not on the score of *incorrectness* that I regret the publication of correspondent's statement, which I have but was well intended, but in consequence of *understanding* between me and those Officers H. M's. XX Regiment, who favored me with co-operation on the occasion alluded to, our proceedings were to be strictly private, and to be published in the Newspapers. In my own vindication I have to request that you insert in your next number this note in which I declare that I was totally unacquainted with communication until you had published it.

I must not omit remark that it contained one inaccuracy regarding Captain Barker. That Gentleman did not cur with us in adopting the principle of *abstinence* from ardent spirits, though of the desired, general sobriety amongst the he was as zealous an advocate as any of us.

Your Obedient Servant,
MORGAN DAVIES.

BELGAUM Dec., 1835.

MILITARY ARRIVALS, &c.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. O. Poole, 9th Regt., from Broach.
Asst. Surgeon J. G. Malcolmson, M. Army, from Cannanore.
Asst. Surgeon P. Grey, from Europe.
Surgeon W. Carstairs, from Ditto.
Capt. R. Crispin, 16th Regt., from Ditto.
Cadet T. Hill, Engrs., from Ditto.
Cadet W. E. Evans, Infantry, from Ditto.
Cadet Robert Lane, Do., from Dttto.
Lieut. G. H. Bellasiss, 24th Regt. from the Hills.
Col. Baumgardt, Queens Royals, from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Asst. Surgeon W. Pitcarint., M. D., to Kaira.
Asst. Surgeon W. Hardy, M. D. Engineers, to Kandalla.
Capt. J. Liddell, 1st Lt. Cavy. to Rajkote.
Bt. Capt. Ridge, 13th Dragoons, from Cannanore.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 6th. Grab Brig Harsinger, Mahomed Womer, Naiquedah, from Pulo Penang 26th Oct. 1835.

Do. 7th. Ship William Nicol, T. Kincaid, Master, from Greenock, 14th July 1835. Arrived at Madeira, on the 1st August, and sailed again on the 5th; arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 9th Oct. and sailed on the 14th. Left there the Ships Broxbornbury, and Northumberland, bound to Calcutta, and the Barque Fairy Queen, bound to Columbo. Parted company with the Ship Huddersfield off Cape Comorin 10 days ago.

Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Buchanan, and 2 children, Mr. John Wright, Mr. L. M. Marat, and Lieut. Farquhar, N. I. Left at the Cape of Good Hope, Sick.

Do. 8th. Sh Lady Raffles, R. Pollock Master, from London 10th August.

Passengers.—Lady Compton, Mrs. Carstairs, Mrs. Crispin, Mrs. Ferrer, Mrs. Gray, Miss Methorn, Miss arling, Dr. Carstairs, Capt. Crispin, Dr. Ferrar. S. Gray, Mr. McGregor, merchant, Lieut. Mc ald,—Cadets, J. Hill, R. Lane, W. Grant, S. pton, Mr. Cracroft merchant, two European male servants, and two Native ditto.

Do. 8th Ship Charlotte, George Melville, Master, from ina 20th October and Singapore 8th Novem

Passengers.—John Russel Esq. Merchant, Ardaseir rsetjee, Ardaseir Basenjee, Dadabhoy Nasse jee and 8 Parsees, two European Seamen whose ssel was wrecked on the Maldavie Island.

DEPARTURES.

Dth. American Ship Shepherdess, J. Kinsman aster, to Colombo, and New York.

pngers.—Mr. V. Statt, Mrs. Hathway, and chi Irs. Watt, Rev. Mr. Stone, Mrs, Knight, an Native servant.

His Majesty's Ship Rattlesnake, Wm. Hobs sq. Capt., to Sea.

ssengers.—Mr. Legett, and servant, H. John- Esq.

SHIPS LOADING.

or London,—Emma, Gilmore, Hero of Malawn, rquis of Hastings and Malabar.
Do. Liverpool,—Albion.
Do. China,—Discovery and Cornwallis.
Do. Rio de Janeiro.—Brig Sa'ude.
Do. Bengal,—John Adam.
Do. Aboosur,—Nusserath shaw.
Do. Bordeaux,—La Marie.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Ship Hastings.
H. C. Sloops Coote, and Amherst.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.
Do. Do. Surveying Brig Palinurus.

FREE TRADERS.—Emmie, Albion, Hero of Malown, Gilmore, Marquis of Hastings, Malabar, Carnatic, William Nicol and Lady Raffles.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—George Cruttenden, Nasserath Shaw, Meccai, Discovery, Tauze, Betsy, Abgarus, Dona Carmelita, John Adam, Arethusa, Ruparell, Cornwallis, Fattay Salam, Edmonstone, Sir Herbert Compton, Grab Harsingar, Charlotte and Shaw Byramgore.

Portuguese,—Sa'udade.
French.—Theodore Eugene and La Marie.
Arab,—H. H. Imaum of Muscats Atel Rahimon.

HIGH WATER TABLE.

Dec. 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
9th Wednesday	1 17	1 36
10th Thursday	1 55	2 14
11th Friday	2 35	3 1

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret being obliged to postpone several Communications received, and other local matters, to give room to the English Intelligence which came to hand by the *Lady Raffles*.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1835.

THE arrivals from sea, since our last paper, are the Grab brig *Harsinger*, in charge of Nacoda, from Penang the 26th Oct., Ship *William Nicol*, T. Kincaid, Master from Greenock 14th July, and the Ship *Lady Raffles*, W. Pollock master from London 10th and Portsmouth the 15th August,—The list of Passengers by these vessels will be found under the usual head.

BY the Lady Raffles from Portsmouth the 15th August (as appears by the shipping Report which has come to us, but in the *Courier* stated to be the 18th August, on what authority we do not know) we have received English Papers up to the 14th August, and we give below such items of intelligence as a hasty perusal of them has enabled us to collect.

ON the 13th August the House of Lords went into Committee on the Municipal Corporation Reform Bill. The Chief portion of the Debate on that occasion will be found in our Columns. Lord Brougham cuts a very conspicuous figure in it. Lord Melbourne opened the Debate in a very masterly way, and was followed by the Duke of Newcastle, who, after a very tedious

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harangue, moved that "the Committal be postponed to this day six months" but which motion, from seeing the House opposed to it, he did not press to a division.

The consideration of the Bill was resumed on the 13th, when Lord Lyndhurst moved a clause for reserving the ancient rights of freemen. After considerable debate, it was carried by a majority of 93,—the contents being 37, and the non-contents 130. The further consideration of the Bill was to be resumed on the following day.

MR. M. O'Connell has succeeded in obtaining a select Committee to inquire into the conduct of General Darling, while Governor of New South Wales. Captain Robison's case will now be properly investigated. Ministers were averse to granting the Committee, but the motion was carried against them.

But Lord John Russel moved an instruction to the Committee that they do not investigate the Court Martial on Mr. Robison. This he did on the ground of the highest legal Character having recognized the correctness of the constitution of that Court. Mr. C. Ferguson said that if the Committee were to re-open the Court martial, it would be contrary to every principle of justice and law. The motion was carried, there being for it 89, and against it 46.

IN reference to the late notice of the blowing up of the *Earl Grey* steamer, at Greenock, and the loss of life thereby occasioned, we see the following short statement by a Mr. Peter Somerville of Glasgow (one of the Passengers) who saved himself by singular activity and presence of mind. The steamer had been lying at the steam boat quay at Greenock, on her way from Dunoon to Glasgow. Mr. Somerville had gone on board the vessel at Gourock, with the intention of proceeding to Glasgow, and on the vessel's arriving at Greenock, he had stepped on shore for a few minutes.

On his return to the quay he found the steamer preparing to start, and he went on board, and descended to the cabin just as the vessel was about to leave the port. On entering the cabin he found only one individual in it—a gentleman, who was sitting, apparently asleep, at the end of the cabin, nearest the engine. Mr. Somerville was surprised at perceiving the cabin to be full of steam, and, becoming apprehensive that something was wrong, he advanced to the farthest end, where he had only time to lay down his hat and umbrella, when a hissing noise which he heard convinced him that an explosion was about to take place, and he sprang suddenly out at one of the cabin-windows, breaking the glass, a pane about fourteen inches square. Instantaneously as this was done, the explosion occurred before his legs were quite out of the window, and his feet were scalded by the hot water or steam rushing into the cabin. Fortunately Mr. S. succeeded in catching hold of an iron rod projecting from the stern, by which he hung until the stern boat had been lowered, when he was drawn up to the deck of the vessel. While thus hanging to the steamer's stern, Mr Somerville looked down into the water, in which he thinks he observed about thirty persons, many of whom appeared to have been hurt by the explosion, and were streaming with blood. He saw six or seven couples clinging to each other, as if resolved to be saved or lost together.

IN the *Morning Chronicle* of the 12th August we see the following brief notice of the Governor General.

"The *Jupiter* of 50 Guns, now at Sheerness, is ordered to be fitted with state furniture, &c. for the conveyance of Lord Auckland, the newly appointed Governor General of India, to Calcutta; his Lordship, it is expected, will sail about the middle of the next month, so as to arrive at the seat of His Government about January;" and we find the following notice in the Globe of the 10th August "Lord Auckland held a Levee of Naval Officers on Saturday at the Admiralty for the last time, it is understood, previous to retiring from the office of first Lord. His Lordship transacted business with Sir John Hobhouse on Friday and Saturday, as Governor General of India."

Sir J. C. Hobhouse is talked of as the successor to Lord Auckland in the Board of Admiralty, and Lord Bentinck to succeed the former as President of the Board of Control.

The arrivals in England which we see noticed are: The *City of Edinburgh*, Frazer, at Gravesend, and *Susan*, Addison, from Bengal at Deal; the former on the 7th, and the latter on the 6th August. The *Diana* from China, the 7th August.

At Deal, on the 6th, the *Buckinghamshire* from Bombay; *Argyle*, from China; off Dover, on same day, the *Africanus*, from Bombay, and the *John Hunter*, from Bombay.

At St. Helena, June 17th, *Mary*, Tucker, and *Sarah*, Sims, from Bombay.

At the Cape, May 29th, *Ganges*, from Bombay.

The *Palmira* is advertised to sail for Bombay on 25th August; the Buckinghamshire on 1st September; the *William Metcalfe*, on the 15th August; and the *Mermaid* on the 10th Sept: Sailed from Gravesend for Bengal on Augt. 1st, *Broxbornebury*, Chapman; on the 4th, the *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen; and *Duke of Northumberland*, Pope; and from Liverpool on the 6th. the *Denison*, Poole; on the 9th, the *London*, McLean; the *Euphrates*, Hannay; sailed for *Bombay*, on the 4th. Augt. the *Java*, Todd, and on the 7th, the *Triumph*, Green.

WE see from the Hampshire Telegraph of the 8th August that Mr. Charles Cardew, mate, and Mr. Michael Heath, master, both lately belonging to H. M. Brig of War *Algerine*, and sent from Bombay to England by Sir John Gore to be tried on charges preferred against them here, were to be tried by Court Martial on the 15th August on the following charge "the said Charles Cardew for having on or about the 4th day of November 1834, he being then mate of H. M. brig *Algerine*, of which Lieut. Stovin was Commander, been guilty of mutinous conduct on board the said Brig, in forcibly placing and confining the said Lieutenant, his superior officer and Commander, under arrest, and unlawfully depriving him of the Command of the said Brig; and the said Michael Heath for having connived at and aided and abetted the said Charles Cardew in the commission of the said crime."

LIVERPOOL Cotton Market August 12. We have had a flat Cotton Market to-day, and more offering than of late. The sales are 2,000 bales at Monday's prices—vizt., 30 Egyptian, 17¼*d.* 70 Surats 6⅞d to 7¼*d.*; 200 Pernams 13¾*d.* to 14¼*d.*; 200 Bahias 13¼*d.* to 13¾*d.*, remainder American, 9¾*d.* to 12½*d.*

WE see noticed the death of Mr. M. T. Saddler who for some time had a seat in the House of Commons, for one of the Duke of Newcastle's Burghs. The London *Standard*, announcing his death speaks of him in the following terms "With feelings of sorrow as deep as we have ever experienced,—feelings which we are sure will extend throughout the British Empire, we announce the death of Mr. M. T. Saddler. * * * As Mr. Burke said of Howard, Mr. Saddler's philanthropy had as much of genius as of virtue. It was a love of his fellow creatures upon so great a scale, that none but a great mind could have conceived it; and, oh! how far was it from that benevolence which is ever suspended in abstraction!"

THE late attempt to assassinate *Louis Philip*, on the occasion of the grand review in Paris on the anniversary of the revolution of 1830, seems to have created a great sensation in England as well as in France.

The assassin, whose name is Auguste Girard, is, it is said, likely to recover as his wounds were not very serious. He had been visited and questioned in prison by the Ministers of the Interior and of Justice, and by several of the law officers and magistrates, but he obstinately refused to give any answers to certain questions put.

From the latest accounts there appear to have been 42 victims, of whom sixteen have died. The Prisoner is represented as a tall and powerful man, about forty years of age. The *Journal de Paris*, in alluding to the measures which have been taken with a view to the discovery of the parties concerned in the plot says, "It "does not belong to us to reveal the secrets of "an examination so important and so little advanced, as that into the affair of yesterday; "but we are at liberty to say that it has made "great progress, and that there have been collected from the Prisoner, expressions which "may serve to make known whether one man "is to bear the whole responsibility of the atrocious crime which has thrown so many families into mourning, and which several of "to-day's journals represent as the crime of "an isolated being."

The public authorities have directed their attention to the Editors of two or more of the public journals, with a view, it is supposed, to their being placed in arrest. The pretext for this proceeding seems to be, the tone and spirit which have of late pervaded those papers.

Those known to have been killed are, Marshal Mortier and General Sachaise de Verigny, Col. Raffet, Captain Villate, A. D. C. of Marshal Maison; M. Kieussee. Col. of the 8th legion of the national Guard; Messrs Prudhomme, Ricard, Leger, and Benetter of the same legion. There were, moreover, two men, one woman and child in the crowd, killed. Five Generals were wounded,—General Calbert severely; General Heymes, in the face; also Generals Pelet (who has since been obliged to suffer amputation in the arm) Blin, and Brayer. The Duke of Broglie received a Ball which was turned off by the decoration of the Legion of Honor which he wore. It lodged in his cravat.

Another person of the name of *Boireau* has been arrested on suspicion of being an accomplice of Girard. It is said he has confessed to having furnished powder to Girard.

The trial of the parties concerned has been referred to the House of Peers.

In a later paper we find it stated that the Government of France had proposed to the Chamber of Deputies a *projet* of repressive laws against the Press, which they consider to have been rendered necessary by the attempt to assassinate the King.

And a further proposed law orders that all persons who shall publicly manifest their adhesion to another form of Government, either by assuming the qualification of a Republican, or expressing a wish for the destruction of the monarchy, shall be imprisoned; and all persons who shall publicly attribute the throne of France either to any of the family condemned to perpetual exile by the law of the revolution, or to any other person than Louis Philip and his descendants, or express a wish for the restoration of the fallen Government, shall be similarly condemned.

These precautionary measures evidently shew that it is suspected Girard is only an instrument in the hands of a faction in the State. Suspicion must naturally attach to the Carlists.

Pensions have been granted to the widows and children of the persons killed, and to some of those wounded.

A Pension of 20,000f. to the widow of M. Mortier, with a reversion to her son Napoleon Joseph. A pension of 6000f. to the widow of Genl. De. Lachasse De Verigny with the reversion to her children. A pension of 3,000f. to the mother of Capt. Vilatte. A pension of 3000f. to General Blin as a national recompence, which he will receive with the retired pay.

In the same paper it is also stated that the real name of the assassin is not Girard, but Fieschi, and that he is a native of Corsica.

It would appear the machine had not been constructed by the assassin, but that the party who furnished it to him intended that it should effect his destruction.

The *Spanish* affairs are assuming a more desperate and dark aspect than ever. Don Carlos, sometime ago, issued a proclamation to the effect that all foreigners taken as prisoners by his troops, should be immediately shot. This was done to check the spirit which led to the raising the English and French levies. But it would now appear that this proclamation has been carried into effect on three marines, British subjects, who were serving on board the steamer under the command of Commodore *Henry*. These men had been decoyed to an ambuscade where a party of Carlists lay in wait, and had no arms excepting their side arms. This atrocious act is represented as being in a peculiar degree wicked from the circumstance of Commodore Henry having, after a great deal of pains and trouble, succeeded in saving the lives of twenty seven Carlist officers whom he had captured on the Coast of Spain.

The Queen's party had put to death a Col. La Reyna of the Carlist service, whom they had taken prisoner, and the Carlists, in revenge, put to death sixty officers of the Queen's troops, whom they had long kept prisoners.

To justify the putting *La Reyna* to death, it is stated, that he had been a deserter from the Queen's party.

The *Portuguese* Cabinet has been changed, and the following is its new composition. *Saldanha*, President of the Council and Minister of War; the Duke of *Palmella*, Minister of Foreign affairs; the Marquis *de Loule*, Minister of Marine; *M. P. de Souza Magalhaes*, Minister of Justice, and Ecc: affairs; *Carvalho*, Minister of Finance; and *M. R. de Fonseca Magalhaes*, Minister of the Interior.

The Queen's marriage is said to be definitely settled at last,—the new bridegroom being Prince *Carignan* of the Royal family of Sardinia. The prince is in his 22d year, was educated in Paris, and is known to be of liberal principles. The marriage is expected to take place immediately.

Col. Evans, Commanding the British auxiliary force destined for Spain, had embarked about the 5th August, in company with General Alava, the Spanish Ambassador, and a numerous staff, on board a Steamer for the seat of War. The British troops will be ready to take the field early in September.

The Military Staff Bill had come to a second reading, and Col. Sibthorp favored the House on that occasion with the following tirade:

"It was founded on no justice, no necessity, no economy, no advantage to the public—no nothing. (Hear. hear, hear.) It had been politically, surreptitiouly brought in. (Vehement cheering.) It was a bill, a project, a-a-measure—(cheers)—which was unconstitutional, uncalled for, unrequired, and unnecessary. The noble lord might say it was founded on a point of economy. The noble lord might be a very entertaining man—(cheers and laughter)—an uncommon entertaining man in private circles; he might be a very clever man at the Home Department, but he (Colonel Sibthorp) would tell that noble lord that neither he nor his noble friend the late Secretary at War, in the event of their entering the militia, would ever get much further than the awkward squad. (Cheers, and a sound resembling laughter.)"

The gallant colonel then sketched the career of Lord John Russell:—

"The noble lord began his democratic career by destroying what he was pleased to call the rotten boroughs; he then endeavoured to subvert the corporations—though here he rather expected the noble lord might be caught; and then looking round for more prey it suddenly struck him—'The militia,—another great constitutional body—I'll have a touch at that' [much cheering, but much more laughter]. The present bill was the result—this attack on that great body of men—that efficient force—that [question, question,]—'Sir' (continued the hon. and martial member, addressing an individual who had joined in the cry of question), 'Sir, if you do not like to hear me, go to bed' [great laughter, and cries of 'Order!']. He begged the hon. member to retire to rest. [Order] He appealed to the chair with the greatest possible respect, whether it was fair that honourable members should make a point of interrupting an individual who had not the slightest idea of what was going on [laughter]. He begged pardon; he meant," &c. &c.

The bill, notwithsanding, was read a second time.

A CORRESPONDENT has kindly favored us with the following items of commercial intelligence from China up to the 5th October:

"OPIUM.—During the last month in consequence of the supplies from Bengal being so very limited, Patna and Benares gradually advanced to Drs. 790 for the former, and Drs. 750 for the latter. As however, there are 3000 Chests still to come on, and which the favorable advices from this will have encouraged the early shipment of, with a Stock here of upwards of 1100 Chests, present prices cannot be long supported. To days quotations are Drs. 780 and Drs. 740. The excitement in the Malwa, which took place in the early part of September, experienced a check, and prices again receded from Drs. 680 to 620; principally, we believe, from heavy time bargains falling due, and the previous demand having been almost entirely speculative. It is now held at Drs. 640, and a limited business doing. Turkey has advanced to Drs. 600 per Pecul, the Stock being very short.

The deliveries in
September were.. 456 P. 133 B. 723 M. Total 1312
Leaving a stock at
Lintin on the 1st
October of..... 882 P. 285 B. 5282 M, " 6449

In addition to which there are about 500 Chests of Malwa at Macao.

EXCHANGES.—Continue without much variation. The Company's Agents Bills on Bengal 210. Private bills on Bombay 222. Bills on England 4s. 9½d. at 10d. Sycee 3½ at 4 per Cent. prem. Gold Ds. 23. 20 per tael.

COTTON.—The market is in a very depressed state. A decline of one tael, and in some descriptions of one tael and a half per Pecul, has taken place since our last report. Present quotations are, Banda and Jalone 13 T. Cutchora 12 T. Best Surats 13 T 5 M, which are quite nominal, it being quite impossible to effect Sales at even these reduced rates. By the following statement it appears that the Foreign supply will not be short, and as the report of the Nankin crop is not very unfavorable, we fear prices must give way even still more to encourage consumption.

The average annual Import may be taken at
Bengal Bombay Madras
45,000 130,000 5000 Total 180,000 Bales,
which was exceeded last year by 20,000 Bales from Bengal.

This year's supply may be estimated at
110,000 42,000 15,000 Total 167,000 Bales
to which must be added a surplus stock at the commencement of the season of fully 20,000 Bales, and a falling off since then in the clearances to an equal or greater extent. The import from Madras is unusually large, and the quality generally very inferior: 13 T 5 M is spoken of for the best, and 11 T 5 M at 12 T for the lower descriptions, but no Sales have been effected. The later imports from Bengal are also inferior.

RICE.—From the favorable appearance of the Chinese crop, Rice has fallen fully 30 Cents, and Bengal may now be quoted at Ds. 2. 30."

EUROPE.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS BILL.

Viscount MELBOURNE: "I beg to present to your Lorships a petition, very numerously signed by most respectable inhabitants of the City of London, in favour of the Municipal Corporations Bill, and expressing the strongest apprehension of any delay in passing that measure." The Noble Lord presented similar petitions from Sheffield, [Lord Brougham supported the prayer of this petition], Great Yarmouth, Todmorton, Stevenage, St. Alban's, Shrewsbury, Hertford, Penrynn, Duffield, Cardiff, Lewes, Southampton, Richmond (Yorkshire), Stamford, and Thrapston.

The Earl of RADNOR, in the absence of a Noble Friend, presented similar petitions from Ashton-under-Lyne, and Staveley Bridge.

Lord BROUGHAM: My Lords, I have a petition to present on the same subject from the town of Marsden; which was agreed upon at a meeting called by public advertisement, most respectably attended, and most numerously signed. I have a similar petition from the great district—the great metropolitan borough of Lambeth—agreed upon, I understand, at one of the most numerous, most respectable, and signed by 2,260 persons, and received their signatures in the course of a very few hours. It would have been signed by a great many more persons, but the petitioners considered that the number who attended the meeting precluded the necessity of waiting for that purpose. I have also to present two petitions from the town of Leicester, agreed upon at a public meeting, and signed in the course of ten or twelve hours by no less than 9,500 persons; clearly showing the strong feeling which exists in that district of the country, and completely contradicting the evidence of some of the witnesses who seemed to infer that it was not, and is not, very much called for, except by a factious rabble sort of people. I, my Lords, do not quite go along with the petitioners in some of the expressions they use, which certainly are rather strong. The petitioners state that the Municipal Corporations' Bill was passed in the other House of Parliament almost without opposition, and that your Lordships' determination to hear counsel at the bar, upon it, seems to imply that your Lordships are unable as legislators, to cope with such a subject and thus to have a tendency "to lower and degrade your Right Honourable House yet more in the estimation of the people" [loud cries of "Order, order," cheers, and great confusion].

The Duke of NEWCASTLE (starting up): My Lords, I think the Noble and Learned Lord has read quite enough of that petition [order, order].

Lord BROUGHAM: I differ from your Grace on that subject, for I mean to read the whole of it [cheers, and laughter]. I did not mean to have read it, inasmuch as I feel considerable respect and veneration for your Lordship House; but I shall read it all now. You Lordships owe it entirely to his Grace. Save us from our friends! say you; but as the Noble Duke has interrupted me, I shall beg to read the petition at length, even at the risk of its preventing me from taking part in the debate of the night. The petitioners state, "That it is with feelings of the deepest regret that your petitioners mark the proceedings of your Right Ho-

nourable House respecting the Municipal Corporation Reform Bill—a Bill introduced into Parliament by his Majesty's Ministers, and which has passed the Commons House of Parliament almost without opposition. They cannot consider the determination of your Right Honourable House to hear counsel against the principle of the Bill, involving as it does a great and extensive legislative measure, otherwise than as a confession of the inability of your Right Honourable House, as legislators, to cope with such a subject without foreign aid, and thus to lower and degrade your Right Honourable House yet more in the estimation of the people. That the insulting and abusive language reported to have been used by counsel, respecting the people, at the bar of your Lordships' House, not only unrestrained, but apparently with the approbation of certain Noble Lords, excites in the minds of your petitioners"—you see the difficulty of stopping me in this [go on, go on ! and laughter]—no, I had rather not go on without just explaining how much more satisfactory it is for me to read the petition, and how anxious I am to satisfy the Noble Duke. You may think you see that what I have read is wrong, but you cannot tell that what I am going to read is not perfectly right [cheers and laughter].

The Earl of WICKLOW : My Lords [loud cries of "Order!"]—my Lords, I beg to say that as soon as the Noble and Learned Lord has read that petition, I shall move that it be rejected [cheers, and cries of "Order!"].

Lord BROUGHAM : Really, my Lords, this is by much the most irregular thing I ever saw even in this place, which, of all the irregular places I ever saw is by far the most irregular. The Noble Earl sees the folly of interrupting me. I forget where I am now, and am half afraid I shall have to begin again [hear ! and a laugh]. Oh, here it is—" the approbation of certain Noble Lords excites in the minds of your petitioners feelings of indignation and disgust, still further increased by the reception of the *ex parte* evidence of the very men who are most intimately mixed up with all those corporate transactions of which the people so justly complain, and who notoriously profit by the abuses which they uphold. That it is the opinion of your petitioners, in opposition to the House, that the conduct of the Commissioners of Corporate Inquiry in the town—Mr. Whitcombe, and Mr. Cockburn—in the discharge of their important duties, was examplary in every particular ; that it was marked by gentlemanlike demeanor, calmness of deportment, and a readiness to receive evidence from all persons ; and that the Report they have furnished respecting this corporation, is, in the judgment of your petioners, correct in all essentials, and as accurate as possible in so wide a field of inquiry, and amidst such a conflicting mass of evidence. Your petitioners also beg to assure your Right Honourable House that, contrary to the evidence given at your bar, the conduct of the inhabitants of this town during the course of the examination at the Castle, was orderly and decorous ; and that whatever excitement existed in the minds of the spectators, was kept within decent bounds Your petitioners therefore beg, in the fullest manner, to confirm the statements made by the Commissioners with respect to the conduct of the people. They assert that the representations put forth to the contrary are false and calumnious, and that nothing can be further from the truth than that any individual could be deterred from giving evidence by feelings of intimidation or personal fear. In imploring your Right Honourable House to pass this Bill, your petitioners think that they ask a measure only of common justice ; they seek not spoliation, as has been calumniously said, but restoration. They require that property, which for so many hundred years was applied strictly, to public purposes, should so be applied again. They demand, and justly demand, that an unlimited and irresponsible power of taxing and spending, such as even the Parliament of the united kingdom does not claim, shall not be confided to persons in whom your petitioners have no trust, no confidence whatever : and that justice, impartial justice, the first and most important attribute of all the attributes of government, should be placed within the reach of every individual. That, to acquire this just, this holy object, the inhabitants of this town will never cease to exert every lawful means within their power, and that they will never admit that the assumed privileges of a few individuals ought to stand in the way of the just rights, of the contentment, of the prosperity and happiness of a great and intelligent people. Your petitioners therefore implore your Right Honourable House to dismiss from your minds all those unfavourable impressions against the people of this town, which may have arisen from the representations of their inveterate enemies at the bar of your Right Hon. House ; and that your Lordships will forthwith pass the Bill in such integrity as to give satisfaction to the people of these realms." This, my Lords, as I have already said, is the petition of the town of Leicester, signed within a few hours, by 9,500 inhabitants of that great town. I do not perceive, my Lords, that the word "Humble" is used by these petitioners, nor does it set out with the usual form of "Humbly showeth." But whether your Lordships may not be disposed to consider that the word "Imploring"—which is at least a very effective word, and one expressive of humility—is a sufficient compliance with what we know to be one of the standing orders of the House, is more than I, unexperienced as I am in the forms of your Lordship' House, can take upon myself to say [move, move]. He moved that the petition be received.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE regretted having interrupted the Noble and Learned Lord, because he should be sorry to deprive him of any opportunity of showing an insult to that House [cheers]. For the Noble and Learned Lord to indulge in this kind of sneer, and invective, and unbecoming sarcasm was, he really thought, beneath him, and excessively insulting to the dignity of their Lordship's House [cheers and "No, no,"]. He repeated it was very insulting for the Noble and Learned Lord to use the language with which he attempted to flagilate that House it was nothing less than pandering to the very coarsest passions and worst feelings of the lowest class of the community [loud cheers].

Lord BROUGHAM: Really, my Lords, I am not a aware that I have used any one expression affecting your Lordship's House—except, indeed, stating my respect and veneration for it [cheers, and a cry of "Oh !"]. I am not aware, I say again, my Lords, of any one word I have used which can be objected to by any one Member of this House. But the Noble Duke objects to my reading the petition, as if I were taking an opportunity of offering disrespect to your Lordships. Why if I wished to cast any disrespect on your Lordships, I should show that disrespect in my own proper person, which the Noble Duke, to do him justice, gives me credit for wishing an opportunity to do. I have yet to learn, my Lords that any Member of Parliament, in the discharge of his duty of presenting the petitions of the people, is at all to blame in bringing any petition forward ; it being the right of the subject to petition Parliament—it being the right of your Lordships to reject that petition if you please [loud cheering]. Now observe how the case stands—just observe. If I had given in this petition—as I very naturally might have wished to do, for I want to come to the business of the evening—if I had given in this petition, and merely said, " Petition in favour of the Bill, town of Leicester," some Noble Lord would have looked at the petition to-night, or to-morrow morning, and then he would have found out that I had presented a petition without notice, containing expressions, I have no hesitation in saying, of a strong nature ; and I should have been immediately told that I was bound to make your Lordships aware of the nature of those expressions [cheers]. Well, then, I say, I was bound to read the petition.

The Earl of WICKLOW : No.

Lord BROUGHAM : The Noble Lord thinks I was not bound to read it. Well, then, I shall just judge for myself ; make up my own mind, act on my own behalf, and read the petition or not read it, as I please, I have a right to make any motion that I please. The motion that I made was that the petition be received, and any Noble Lord can vote for or against that motion as he thinks proper, exercising just the same discretion and freedom that I reserve for myself [cheers].

The Earl of WICKLOW : If it were one of their Lordships rules not to receive disrespectful petitions, they could not receive the present [hear, hear !]. The Noble Lord was bound to read the petition before offering it to their Lordships, and seeing that it contained expressions offensive and insulting to the House, he should have told the petitioner, that such an insulting petition would not be received. He begged to move that the petition be rejected [Opposition cheers].

The Earl of FALMOUTH reminded their Lordships that they were in the habit of protecting, not only their own House but the other House of Parliament, from disrespect. When he himself presented a petition the other day from the borough of Evesham which contained a passage stating that the majority of the other House was composed of Papists and others not in connection with the Church of England, it was alleged by Noble Lords opposite to be offensive to the other House, and he immediately withdrew the petition on these grounds and on these grounds only. Therefore, on account of the generally disrespectful and insulting language contained in the present petition, he should support his Noble Friend's objection to its reception.

Lord BROUGHAM : The Noble Earl has an undoubted right to move the rejection of, and your Lordships have a perfect right to reject, any petition you please—of the exercise of that right I do not complain. But I say, my Lord, it is to me a most extraordinary position, that a Noble Lord, receiving a petition signed by ten or eleven thousand of his fellow citizens, is to reject that petition at once, because the petitioners choose to blame the conduct of the House of Lords [cheers]. I am not aware that this House is likely to raise itself in the estimation of its fellow-countrymen by claiming for itself a privilege and a freedom which no human beings of their conduct have a right to claim—that of being exempt from a free expression of disapprobation [loud cheers]. Men may differ as to whether the expression of disapprobation is respectful or disrespectful ; and if your Lordships think that this is a disrespectful expression of disapprobation, it is for you to reject it.

The Earl of WICKLOW had moved the rejection of the petition on the ground of its being a highly disrespectful one. He knew that the public had a right to blame their Lordships in a respectful manner, but not in a disrespectful, sneering, and insulting tone.

The Duke of WELLINGTON entreated their Lordships not to weigh too nicely the wording of petitions, or the expressions of the petitioners. He was very much disposed to think that no such disrespectful language as the present petitions contained, was calculated to do their Lordships much injury (loud cheering), He must say, however, that when the attention of the House was drawn in so particular a manner by the Noble Lord to those particular expressions, when the Noble and Learned Lord commented upon them as he had done ; when in this particular petition, moreover, there was the omission of a word required to be introduced into all petitions presented to the House, and when the Noble and Learned Lord was aware of that fact—

Lord BROUGHAM: I beg the Noble Duke's pardon (order, order !) I will at once withdraw the petition. The doctrine is a most sound and a most judicious and a most sensible one, not only for this House, but for every individual in it to adopt ; they should not weigh too nicely the expressions used by petitioners (cheers).

The Earl of WICKLOW : I beg to assure the Noble and Learned Lord, that if he had not withdrawn the petition, I would certainly have taken the sense of the House.

Lord BROUGHAM : And very probably you would have carried it away with you (great laughter and cheers).

The petition was then withdrawn.

COMMITTAL OF MUNICIPAL REFORM BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Viscount MELBOURNE: My Lords, I now rise to make the motion which I proposed on a former occasion, when I was interrupted by the motion made by a Noble Earl, and adopted by this House, for hearing counsel and receiving evidence at the bar. When I consider the length at which I addressed your Lordships on a former occasion, when the general principle of the measure was discussed, and when I consider the very clear and distinct arguments both for and against that measure which were then addressed to your Lordships, I do not think it my duty to offer any very lengthened observations to your Lordships on this occasion. Your Lordships have heard counsel at the bar ; you have heard the evidence also at the bar. Your Lordships well know my opinion of the inconvenience of that proceeding, as well with regard to the present measure, as with regard to the precedent it would establish. I shall, therefore, make no further observations upon that part of the subject. I think the inconvenience has been fully exemplified by the many petitions that it has called forth, by the nature of the debates which it has produced, and by the many small matters that have been brought in question before your Lordships. Such, for instance, as to whether a person possessing a beneficial lease under the corporation of Coventry, has any interest in that corporation, so as to bias his evidence in favour of that corporation ? These were small matters, but which might take your Lordships a great deal of time to unravel and discover ; and which I apprehend at the same time could have no possible effect whatever upon the question before you for your Lordships decision. Having produced such an instance, I shall not dwell further upon this part of the subject, or produce other instances to show that my anticipations of the great inconvenience that would result from your Lordships recent decision has been borne out, and has also been attended with some degree of injustice, because it is injustice that imputations should be cast upon persons in the solemn and formal manner in which they have been, who had not the means of refuting or rebutting them [hear, hear, hear!]. I think it is impossible not to feel not only that considerable inconvenience, but that some injustice, has resulted from the mode adopted by your Lordship. With respect to the evidence given at the bar, I shall not enter at present into an analysis of it. In the course of the debate upon this measure we shall probably hear what part of that evidence is, and what part is not, material in the decision to which we ought to come on the question before your Lordships. With respect to that evidence I will only say,—not meaning in the slightest degree to impeach the talents or the integrity of the persons by whom that evidence was given at the bar, all of whom were well acquainted with the subject on which they spoke ; but at the same time I must state that they were all persons either in the employ of these Corporations, or leading members of them; that they were involved entirely in the proceedings of those Corporations, for the reformation of the abuses of which this Bill is brought forward ; that they were either the advisers or participators of all the acts which this Bill goes to correct ; and that their interests will be seriously affected by the provisions it contains. I must also say, with respect to the mode in which the evidence was given, that it has been entirely *ex parte* evidence, and conducted in an irregular manner. The witnesses were all examined on one side, and not cross-examined by Counsel on the other. They were examined in a most leading manner, and the only check upon them was any examination which any Noble Peer might think proper to put ; and which examination was necessarily very much curtailed and abbreviated from the anxiety we all felt to relieve ourselves as speedily as possible from a course of proceeding in which we felt we had most incautiously and injudiciously involved ourselves. With this observation I will dismiss that evidence ; because, supposing all the facts it alleged were admitted to be true—yet the deductions from them were only the mere opinions of the witnesses who delivered them and in my view of the case there are sufficient grounds for entertaining quite contrary opinion ; while many of the statements themselves are capable of being contradicted by other evidence. But supposing this were not so, and all the facts were true, what do they amount to beyond that of a re-statement of all the facts already given to your Lordships in the Commissioners' Report, except certain mistakes of a trifling nature, which are admitted by the Commissioners ? But to any counter-statement made by the witnesses at the bar against the Commissioners' Report, I am instructed to say that the Commissioners can satisfactorily defend their Report against the charge of mis-statement of error. But my Lords, I again say, if the whole of the evidence taken at the bar were admitted to be true, it would not in the slightest degree affect the general grounds upon which I rest my defence and support of this measure—general grounds, the justness of which, in a certain degree, was admitted on a former occasion by some Noble Lords in this House, who are nevertheless opposed to this Bill. With respect to the Corporation Commissioners, I cannot but think that they have been treated with great and unmitigated injustice [hear, hear, hear!]. Their names have been derided, and definitions of their political characters given, from whence collected I know not. But when observations of the same sort were made which were supposed to reflect upon the early political character of others, the answer immediately was this—" No—you have no right to say that [cheers]—you have no right to attack for opinions I may have entertained before I came into Parliament [cheers] ; it is my public acts alone that you have any right to impeach" [cheers]. My Lords, I think there is great justice in that remark ; but then, my Lords, let the same justice be rendered to the Commissioners which you demand for yourselves ; that which you ask for yourselves should be also meted out to these Commissioners, who stand precisely in the same situation as you did—who stand precisely in the same rank of life—who stand precisely in the same profession as those did who now charge them with undue violence—with going beyond due bounds in their political principles, political feelings, and political opinions [cheers]. This, my Lords, is no light charge [cheers]. It is very well known what is meant by this. I say it would be perfect injustice to ascribe these feelings and opinions to the Commissioners or nobody can be positive or certain of what are the real political principles and opinions of men when they are merely collected from common report, and common conversation, and not from the intimate intercourse of private life. It is not fair, then, with respect to men struggling upward in their profession, to stop them in a manner which may be of serious mischief to , and greatly prejudicial in the course of their after-life [cheers] Your Lordships must expect that these Commissioners, attacked as they have been—accused of the most violent principles—charged with uttering direct falsehoods—and threatened with punishment—must necessarily feel—as men of honour and integrity, who are conscious of having discharged a great public duty to the best of their ability—indignant and impatient under such imputations. They have been most anxious to petition your Lordships, in order that they may be heard at the bar in refutation of those aspersions. They feel confident they could in a short period, dissipate the whole of the imputations thrown out against them. I have, however, entirely dissuaded them from such a course. I was afraid that we might be involved in further inconvenience? I was afraid that some of your Lordships would say, that it was due in justice that they should be heard. I therefore persuaded them from pursuing that course, distinctly informing them that I could not *refuse* presenting their petition, but that I thought it more prudent not to present it : because I did not in my mind feel confident that if I did not move that they should be heard at the bar some other Noble Lord might do so. In consequence of this they addressed to me a letter, which states more distinctly than I could do, the grounds on which they rest their case, and manner in which they reply to the charges made against them, which letter I think it my duty to trouble your Lordships with. I have also received a letter from Mr. Buckle, and one from Mr. Austin to similar effect. The first letter is signed by John Elliot Drinkwete and Edward Rushton.

This, my Lord, is the statement made by the Commissioners. It is more distinct, more forcible and positive than anything I could advance : and with that statement of their case I leave these gentlemen to your Lordships justice, and submit their conduct to your fair and impartial consideration. With respect to the general measure itself it is not my intention on the present occasion to repeat all those general arguments by which I before tempted to induce your Lordships to consent to the second reading. Your Lordships must be fully aware that there is a great and general feeling prevailing on this subject : that that feeling is not confined to one part of the country, or to one class of the community ; but that it prevails as well in corporate towns and cities as in towns not corporate ; that it in short pervades the whole mass of the community. I am not, as your Lordships are well aware, one of those who think that public opinion is always necessarily correct, just, and right—or that we are always to be bound to obey its dictates. I am perfectly ready to admit that the people may be misled by passion, their judgment warped by prejudice, that their opinions may be erroneous, and their views mistaken : but, my Lords, I nevertheless am bound to say that there is a state of public feeling and opinion upon this question under circumstances which call upon

your lordships to give it your particular attention; and which make it necessary that you Lordships should think of it with more than ordinary interest and concern. Whatever may be thought of the liability to error on the part of the people, yet with general views on any given subject are entertained by large masses of the community, no wise statesman, no prudent legislator, would ever treat those views with neglect or disregard. Your Lordships know very well that throughout all those towns where the name of a corporation exist, a long, deep-rooted, and settled opinion has prevailed that the present constitution of those corporations is an usurpation [cheers]; that it is a deprivation of rights which formerly existed: that it is an encroachment and an innovation upon the more popular form of the institutions which were established in these boroughs by our ancestors. The public opinion is never so much to be regarded, or to be looked at with so much caution and respect, as when it is founded on a feeling of right, and when the people think they have been treated with injustice. Such are the feeling that have been manifested by the various corporate towns on this subject; they, therefore, demand your Lordships' particular consideration. Another circumstance which requires your Lordship's serious attention, is, that this is a question which peculiarly concerns the middle orders, and those who constitute the great bulk of the people. They feel it more, and consequently they understand it much better that your Lordships may be able to form a better judgment than the bulk of the people; but upon this question the people, I repeat, are much better judges than you are. They know intimately the workings of these corporations. There may be, in a local government, a system extremely partial, a system extremely troublesome, a system extremely offensive, a system felt by everybody in the place to taint, as it were, the very air about them, making it noxious and hurtful to all but a few, and yet, for all this, it may be very difficult to detect any actual abuse, or to fix upon that which is, in fact the real cause of the evil. This then, my Lords, is a strong reason why you should pay particular attention to the feelings expressed by the people on this subject. But there is another reason: my Lords, I tell you that this is not only the feeling of the people, but it is a sound, it is a sincere feeling. It is in their hearts. It is not a momentary feeling got up for the occasion [cheers]—it is not a factitious feeling [great cheering]—it is not a feeling capable of being raised by exaggeration. On other questions I do not deny that great popular prejudice, great exaggeration existed, both with regard to the evils produced by the existing system of things, and the good to be derived from the removal of them. But that is not the case upon this subject. I do not mean to say that there is no exaggeration upon this subject; that no violence—no passion has been displayed; but I do maintain, my Lords, that it is a subject less capable of exaggeration, less susceptible of misrepresentation—a subject upon which the passions are less likely to be inflamed than any other question that has been placed upon the basis of the popular opinion. My Lords, I have but little more to state upon this question. It is impossible not to feel that it is a very great misfortune when the three branches of the Legislature do not act at least with something like unanimity, when there is not something like agreement in their proceedings, when there is not something like sympathy in their feelings and opinions. My Lords, I feel this to be a very delicate subject to touch upon; but my Lords, I do say that if any alienation between your Lordships, and the House of Commons should be of long continuance, it would and must lead to consequences of the most disastrous kind. Your Lordships well know, indeed it is too clear to be doubted or denied, that there is not that union and that sympathy between your Lordships and those who constitute the majority of the other House of Parliament which it is desirable on all considerations should subsist. Your Lordships do not sympathize with a very considerable majority of the House of Commons. I beg you Lordships to recollect that this Bill passed the second reading in the House of Commons without any division; and not only so, but after it had undergone the scrutiny of a committee, and after all the amendments which were moved had been negatived in that committee, those who proposed such amendments did not think the Bill, even though their improvements, were rejected, was so unfitted to pass into a law as to justify them to vate for its rejection; but it was read also a third time without a division. I say, therefore, my Lords, that this ought to make you to pause before you determine to reject the Bill so passed by the House of Commons. I call upon your Lordships to consider; to reflect. I do not speak this by way of menace or in the way of intimidation. I offer it to your Lordships' calm judgment. But your Lordships will recollect, if you refuse to conciliate, if you refuse either to go into committee, or to give this Bill a fair consideration, you will be setting yourselves in opposition, not to a majority of the House of Commons that support the Ministers, but you will be setting yourselves in opposition to almost the whole House of Commons [cheers]. You will be setting yourselves in opposition to the opinions of the people of England, collected, not from public meetings, to which objections may be made—collected, not from petitions presented to this House, to which objections may be made; but you will be, and are, setting yourselves in opposition to the opinions of the people of England, declared through the legitimate organs—their representatives in Parliament [very great cheering]. I now move that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole House on the Bill.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE rose to move an amendment, but his Grace was very indistinctly heard throughout the whole of his speech. We understood him to say that he felt as much as the Noble Viscount could feel the inconvenience arising from this House being in opposition to the other House of Parliament. He should be very much disposed to prevent a collision between the two branches of the Legislature; but, after all, he could not see any reason why this House should be obliged to adopt the measures of the House of Commons, if their Lordships in their wisdom should think those measures were not correct. It was possible that even the acute mind of that highly talented person who stood so eminently forward in the other House of Parliament might not see every thing in a correct point of view. No human being was infallible. If he differed from the Noble Duke (Wellington), whom he respected beyond what his powers of speech would enable him to express, he did so upon purely conscientious grounds. This, however, was not the first time in which he had differed from the Noble Duke. When the Noble Duke came forward as the advocate of the measure for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Act, and also of the Bill for the Emancipation of the Roman Catholics, he (the Duke of Newcastle) stated his objections to those two measures, and warned their Lordships not to adopt them. Subsequent experience induced him to think that the warning he then ventured to give was not out of place. Subsequent experience taught him to think that it would have have been well if his warning had been listened to with a more attentive ear. In the same way that he warned, the House on the two former occasions to which he had alluded, he begged to warn them now: He would have them beware how they adopt a Bill of the description of that now under their consideration. He did not mean to say that his views were right; but he believed them to be right, and believing them to be right he was prepared to avow and maintain them. He believed that the measure was fraught with every evil that could beset a legislative enactment. It was a measure of the worst description—it was a measure which had for its object the spoliation of property, the deprivation of rights, and the violation of that good faith which the Government and the Parliament had universally observed towards all British subjects [hear, hear, !]. If their Lordships consented to the violation of that good faith, and of those rights and privileges which pertained to certain classes of the community, they might depend upon it that at no distant period they would have to lament a similar violation of the iron right and privileges [hear!]. The same vote of a House of Parliament which tended so injuriously and so unjustly to deprive the existing corporations of the country of their rights and privilleges, might just as easily be applied to deprive every one of their Lordships of their estates and to subject them to the arbitrary will of (as we understood the Noble Duke, for it was impossible to hear the conclusion of any one of his sentences) a tyrannical House of Commons. The Noble Viscount at the head of the Government, introducing the Bill a few days ago, had called it a remedial measure: but he (the Duke of Newcastle) stated on that occasion that he could only regard it as a bill of pains and penalties. If it were indeed a remedial measure, where was the necessity for appointing the Commission [hear?]? The Commission had cost the country a great deal of money, yet the Noble Viscount had declared that its opinion was in fact of no value, and that it had only been appointed *pro formâ*. If that were really the fact, he (the Duke of Newcastle) must say that his Majesty's Ministers had been guilty of a shameful waste of the public money, to squander it away on a commission whose opinion they declared was not worth having. A Noble Earl the other day, in alluding to a commission which was about to issue with respect to the church affairs of Scotland, had very ably and very properly pointed out the immense mischiefs which result from the issuing of commissions of this description; and on that occasion the Noble Viscount at the head of the Government, with the view, he supposed, of removing all objection upon the subject, stated that the Commission alluded to would be composed of persons of all sentiments. Persons of all sentiments! A goodly company indeed to inquire into the affairs of a church. In former times, when arbitrary rule used to exists, in this manner were the usual and ready instruments by which the most arbitrary measures were effected; and it could not have escaped their Lordships attention that one of the strongest provisions of the Bill of Rights was particularly directed against these very commissions, and with good reason, since experience had shown that they were calculated to centralize in the hands of Government all those powers which, useful and valuable as distributed over the whole country, became dangerous when vested in the Minister of the Crown. It was necessary, looking at the prevailing spirit of the day, that their Lordships should not lose sight of their privileges, or be wanting in courage to perform the duties which had been marked out for them by the constitution. In the year 1815 it was perhaps impossible to behold under the sun a country which enjoyed more blessings, or which was more looked up to, and deservedly looked up to, by the rest of Europe than England. Was that the case now? Up to the year 1815 their Lordships, in discussing the questions which came before them, had trusted merely to their own writs, and regarded less the sort of light which emanated from another place. Up to the year 1815 the country prospered—from that period to the present time it had been sinking under increasing distresses: and Parliament acting, as he conceived, in a mistaken spirit of concession, at length presented to the country a revolutionary Government. Under these circumstances it appeared to him that a check became necessary, and he knew not by whom that check could more properly be afforded than by their Lordships. But to revert to the Bill then under their consideration. To the principle of that Bill he had stated his objection on a former occasion, and every thing that had since occurred tended to strengthen his objection. The witnesses who had been examined at their Lordships' bar had proved that there had been no delinquency on the part of the corporations. If his Majesty's Ministers wished to prove the contrary, why did they not call witness to rebut the statements which had been made at the bar. But it seemed that even after hearing evidence they were determined to commit further injustice. They had put the corporations of the kingdom to the vast expense of sending up witnesses, and after putting them to that expense they were going to do—what? To disregard the evidence of these witnesses altogether and at once to go into Committee with the view of altering a Bill which he (the Duke of Newcastle) maintained could never be so altered as to become a just and proper measure. The Noble Duke then proceeded to defend the administration of justice, as well as the general government of the existing corporations; and referred in particular to the conduct of the corporation of the town of Nottingham, to which he was politically opposed, on the occasion of the burning of his house in that place. He must ever acknowledge with gratitude the valuable assistance which he then received from the well-disciplined police of the town. But if this encroachment on the rights of corporate bodies were once admitted, what would be the inevitable consequences; The Church was a corporate body: on the same principle that the property of the Church be assailed, and the property of the colleges and universities, which were also corporate bodies. In his opinion, therefore, it would be wise in their Lordships at once to put a stop to this arbitrary and indefensible measure, which, if once established, would become a precedent for all the evils which must inevitably ensue. He could not but lament the erroneous notion (as he conceived it to be) which had gained possession of men's minds, that it was necessary on all occasions to yield to what was called public opinion [hear, hear!]. Public opinion, if it were a proper public opinion, he should respect as much as any man; but the public opinion which now prevailed was a spurious public opinion—a public opinion created by bad principles held out by the people—a public opinion, which all wise and sensible men should endeavour to correct. It had been wisely said that all good government must be founded upon religion, and that without religion there could be no good government. On exactly the same principle, the public opinion that he should wish to see was a public opinion founded upon religion, and as the best religion, upon the Protestant established religion [hear!]. Without trespassing further on their Lordships time, he would only add, that, disapproving of every part of the Bill, he begged to move as an amendment to the proposition of the Noble Viscount (Melbourne) that "the Bill be committed this day six months."

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, that although he could not concur in all that had fallen from the Noble Earl who had just spoken, and from the Noble Duke who had moved the amendment and above all, in their conclusion to oppose the commitment of the Bill, he felt great respect for their opinions. To many parts of the measure he objected as strongly as they could possibly do. He objected to the principle on which it was founded. He agreed with a Noble Earl, that the Bill ought to have had the consent of his Majesty, in one of its early stages. The King being the founder of all the corporations—being their visitor and having a reversionary interest in their property—his Majesty's consent was certainly necessary to a Bill having such an enactment as that in the first clause of the Bill under consideration. This was not merely a point of form, but one of essential substance. Although he objected to the manner in which the present Bill dealt with the privileges and rights under corporations, he should certainly vote for going into Committee, with the view of attending to those parts of the measure which he considered necessary to be altered. He was opposed very strongly to the proposed establishment of a system, under which it was intended that persons should be elected to fill high situations in the magistracy and to vote for officers of the corporation without any qualification whatever [hear, hear!]. He did not consider the persons likely to be chosen under such a system to be the fittest to administer charitable trusts, or to watch over the distribution of Church patronage, each of which privileges appertained to the corporations. These were points which unquestionably called for their Lordships' most serious attention; but he was not of opinion that though the measure was objectionable in these respects, that they should refuse to go into Committee. He was one of those who felt bound to admit that it was necessary for the House to enter on the consideration of this Bill, with a view of applying a final and effectual remedy to the evils complained of in these corporations. Though he confessed that he saw little in the Reports of the Commissioners against these corporations; indeed, considering their antiquity and the various purposes to which they were applied, he was astonished that there should have been so little alleged against them; yet he could not help feeling, on the perusal of these reports, and saying, from the knowledge which he himself possessed of the circumstances of corporations, that in many instances they were entirely useless, and ought to be discontinued altogether, in some that they required material alterations, and in others that they might be left alone with the most advantage [hear, hear!]. The Noble Viscount who commenced this debate had been pleased to allude to the evidence which had been adduced at their Lordships' bar with respect to the Commissioners, and though he certainly refrained from making any remarks on that evidence himself, yet he read a letter containing a great deal of reasoning on that subject, and on many matters which (if it were, as was alleged, the intention of the Noble Viscount to avoid entering upon the consideration of such topics) might have been better omitted. He did not propose to remark upon that question of evidence; he objected to the Commission itself; he believed that commission to have been illegal. Indeed, the Noble and Learned Lord opposite (Lord Brougham) had admitted it to be so, for he acknowledged that if the word "deeds" were found in it, it was sufficient to constitute its illegality.

Lord BROUGHAM said that he referred to another Commission on the occasion to which the Noble Duke alluded, in which he had argued that the word "deeds" was not be found.

The Duke of WELLINGTON resumed. Yes; but the Noble and Learned Lord must recollect that the inference which he drew from the omission of the word "deeds" in that Commission was, that if it were inserted it would prove the Commission to have been illegal. Now, the word "deeds" did occur in this Commission; and he consequently was justified, upon the showing of the Noble and learned Lord, in asserting that it rendered it illegal. The Noble Viscount had argued that none of the Commissioners were party men, because they were not in Parliament; but they were employed to conduct an inquiry for which it behoved those who employed them to take care and select impartial men who would conduct the enquiry in a fair and proper manner. That principle being laid down, it became in important matter of inquiry whether or not these Commissioners were party men. There could be no doubt that they were party men, and that they had made a party and partial report [hear hear, hear!]. What they supplied to Parliament was not the evidence which they took down, but their own [hear, hear!]. What was the use of taking down the evidence if it were not reported? Would it not have been much easier to furnish that evidence than to draw deductions from it? But such a proceeding would not have answered the purposes of those Commissioners, for they knew if they had reports the evidence the circumstances of the corporations would not appear the same as they were now made to appear on the face of the Report of those Commissioners [hear, hear!]. A remarkable circumstance connected with the suppression of the evidence was the protest which had been given in by Sir F. Palgrave, and his objections to the Reports of the Commissioners. Now it was extraordinary that the Commissioners who must have been aware of the appearance of that evidence, did not supply the evidence itself with a view of supporting their own opinions and overthrowing his [hear, hear!]. But not in any one case had they supplied the evidence in corroboration of their own opinions and in opposition to those of Sir F. Palgrave. He had perused the five folio volumes of reports, which, as far as they furnished the ground of this measure, were really no better than waste paper. There was little or nothing against the corporations in them, though they were mere partial reports of evidence which ought to have been produced [hear, hear!]. He would say this—that he was going into committee on this Bill with a sincere desire of making such changes as would be beneficial, and with a strict attention to those circumstances in corporations which required to be altered. His Noble Friends had rested, as one of the grounds of opposition to this measure, upon the assumed fact that there was no evidence of any dissatisfaction in the country with respect to these corporations. He could not himself say that it was in his power to furnish any evidence of such dissatisfaction; but he could not avoid seeing that in the course of a very few years great changes had been effected in this country; the people had greatly advanced in riches, knowledge, luxury, and in many other ways, and it was very natural, therefore, that they should desire to have a part in the administrations of that society to which they belonged [hear, hear! and cheers]. He could not believe that there was a desire that these corporations should be thrown open to the inhabitants of the towns in which they were established [hear, hear!] Under these circumstances he was prepared to give his approval to a municipal system founded on the free election of those appointed to administer its affairs, founded likewise upon a fair and liberal basis of qualification. He came to this decision with every view of really carrying into execution the objects which the framers of this measure professed to have in view; and that was to give the people living in those towns a fair and due participation in their local government [hear!] There was another circumstance which, with respect to the alterations which might be made in the administration of the affairs of these towns, must be considered of the utmost importance. He alluded to trusts vested in corporations and which belonged to them as rights, and which were given for various purposes; such as for paving, lighting, and watering the towns, and for the administration of police. There was, with respect to such towns as Liverpool and Bath, an encroachment already made on the charters of the corporations, for when they were granted no such power as that of paving, lighting, &c., was contemplated, though it was now exercised under the corporation as a right which belonged to it. There might, therefore, be similar changes made in accordance with the circumstances and times. Under all these circumstances, he did not hesitate to state it as his wish to go into committee on the Bill, with a sincere desire of establishing a system of government under corporations, which would prove satisfactory to the inhabitants of the towns, but at the same time with a determination to maintain all the great objects which he had already mentioned—namely, the rights of the Crown, the rights and privileges of the people, of the officers of the corporations, and of all those who enjoyed rights therein [cheers].

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The Duke of CUMBERLAND said that he did not mean to detain the House more than a few minutes in explaining the line of conduct which he meant to take. If the declaration of his Noble Friend (the Duke of Newcastle), to whom he entertained feelings of sincere friendship, and who never acted but on honourable and conscientious views, should be followed up, by pressing the House to a division, he for one, could not give him his vote. But there was much in the principle of the Bill to which he was as much opposed as either of the Noble Lords who supported the amendment, because he felt that it was an encroachment on the rights and privileges, on chartered rights, for which he for one would constantly stand up [hear, hear!]. After what had fallen from another Noble Friend of his (the Duke of Wellington), who had expressed all his opinions and views respecting the measure, it only remained for him to say that he should certainly give the measure his most serious attention, and he hoped and trusted that when the Bill was read a third time, he should be in a situation to give it his hearty consent [hear!]. He was only anxious to say this much that he might not be charged with holding one description of language at one time, and a different kind at another. His excuse for trespassing, by these observations, on their Lordships' time was, that his character might stand clearly and fairly before the House [hear, hear!].

Lord BROUGHAM observed that it was not his intention to enter at any length upon a discussion of the principle or main features of this measure, as he had before had an opportunity of addressing himself to that question. His principal object in rising was to express his very great surprise that one or two noble and illustrious persons, who he was delighted to find would vote on the same side with him that night if the motion were pressed to a decision, and whose support he considered as a very valuable accession of strength, should have taken such grounds for coinciding with his view of the question before the house; and he felt especial surprise at the ample professions of hostility to the measure which that coming over was accompanied [hear, hear;]. If they had said let the main provisions of the Bill be carried through Committee, but hereafter on the third reading let the principle of the measure be decided—that would be taking an intelligible course; but instead of that they announced themselves directly opposed to the principle of the measure. And, therefore, what said they? "Let us go into Committee, in order to examine its details" [hear, hear, from the Opposition]. Well he had "heard," but he could not for the life of him understand the meaning of such a course [hear, hear!]. He could easily understand the course of Noble Lords if they said "We agree in the main principle, though we are opposed to some details, and we go into Committee for the purpose of rendering these details suitable to our principles." That would be an intelligible, consistent, as well as the ordinary course of proceeding. But that Noble Lords should say, we totally differ with the principle of this measure; we think the commission illegal on which the inquiry was founded, we hold the proceedings of the Commissioners in executing their task to be unjust, partial, and unfair; we hold all their reports to be more valueless than waste paper, (and false reports must be of less value than the most valueless waste paper), that this Bill was founded on these reports (and its foundation, consequently, held to be rotten), that no charge against the corporations was made out—that this was a measure which one Noble Lord said was one of spoliation, or rather of iniquity, and which a third declared to be uncalled for, but which all three pronounced in chorus to be an act fraught with injustice: that these Noble Lords should come *per saltum* to the conclusion not to throw out the Bill—not openly to oppose the measure, and declare themselves unutterably displeased with its very visage, but that they should declare themselves openly opposed to the principle of the Bill, whilst they express their willingness to go into committee, to see what could be done with the details—all these circumstances really filled his mind with astonishment [hear, hear!]. He could not help considering that by this course one of two fates would await the measure, and that instead of being openly opposed and defeated, it would only be allowed to enjoy a bare lingering existance, and that it would be reduced from its pristine state to such a skelkton as it own parents could not recognise [hear, hear!]. The Illustrious Duke opposite had not certainly pursued on this occasion the strong and forward course which he generally adopted. He stated his unwillingness to vote for the Noble Duke (Newcastle), and yet was willing to go into committee, though opposed to the principle of the Bill.

The Duke of CUMBERLAND: If the motion were pressed to a divison, he should vote on neither side, but he should of course reserve to himself the right, in common with other Peers, of effecting such changes in Committee as he considered desirable.

Lord BROUGHAM resumed: The Illustrious Duke had selected a course which he certainly somewhat misunderstood, but which was not, however, remarkable for that determination in Parliamentary proceedings, for which the Illustrious Duke was generally so remarkable. But what a melancholy anticipation did this determination hold out to the friends of the measure, as well as to to those who felt strongly, deeply, and he might add, nniversally, in favour of the measure thoughout the country [cheers]! for what could they expect from such an announcement, then that those who were against the whole measure as to its principle would combine to distroy its frame work and all its parts in committee. How far that frame work and these could be preserved in committee might be determined when it was know that those who declared their anxiety to go into committee had denounced the measure as one of iniquity [hear, hear]. He might be mistaken in this supposition; but at present he could not help expressing it as his opinion that the measure would become (if the expresed intentions of Noble Lords were acted on) so altered and so mutilated, that those who had rigidly framed it and those who supported it in the other House of Parliament, would not know their own handy work [hear, hear]. The Noble and Learned Lord then went on to observe, that if this commission were illegal on the grounds which had been stated on the opposite side of the House, there were 57 commissions which had been issued in his recollection also illegal. The defence set up by the corporations could only be compared to those occurrences which took place every day in Westminister Hall in consequence of the verdict of juries on the decision of a judge, when the discomfited party almost always asserted that witness were corrupted the attorneys bribed and the judge partial. Commissioners however had been charged with unfairness, partiality, faction, and almost corruption; and when they applied to be heard at the bar, their request was refused with the universal consent of their Lordships [a laugh from the Opposition]. He was really surprised to see their Lordships run away in so childish—he had almost said, womanish a manner—with the words which he had used, without attending to or examining the application of his argument. He admitted that he had himself been foremost in desiring that Commissioners should not be heard; but he felt that he was compelled, by a hard and cruel necessity, to do an act of injustice to these men, or to sacrifice the measure. He had preferred the former course, to which their Lordships readily assented; but the inevitable consequence of such a decision was that their Lordships were bound, as honourable men, as honest men, and as Christians, with the ordinary feelings of justice and charity, to give the freest, most candid, and liberal construction to the whole conduct of these Commissioners who had been placed in such unhappy circumstances respecting their defence, by the avowed wish of their Lordships [cheers]. The Noble Lord then went on to compare different parts of the evidence taken before the House with the Report of the Commissioner, with the view of showing that any discrepancy which might have appeared was owing to the mode in which the examinations had been made; many of the answers obtained from the witnesses were obtained partly by suppressing and partly by perverting what had been stated in the Report of the Commissioners. The fact was, that if in a corner of the Bill a small clause had been inserted for the purpose of reserving the right of the present town-clerks of the boroughs, he doubted many of the petitions which had been had upon their Lorpships table against the Bill would have never seen the light, and he was at all events confident that the learned Counsel whom they had heard at their Lordships' bar would have lost the opportunity of displaying much of the eloquence which had so much delighted their Lordships [hear, hear!]. Another point was that attacks had been made, by the mode of taking the evidence, upon the characters of many individuals, as in the cases of Mr. Marriot, Mr. Fisguard, and others. He had expected when those gentlemen were attacked that their evidence would be impugned, but so far was that from being the case, that after the attacks made upon those gentlemen it was admitted that every thing they said was strictly true [hear, hear!]. But admitting that those who gave evidence before the Commissioners were opposed to the corporations, at the very most all that could be said was, that what spiteful men and men who were enemies to the corporations said, unspiteful men who were avowedly and admittedly friendly to the corporations admitted to be true [hear, hear!]. In his opinion the whole of the charges brought against the Commissioners, and the proofs brought in support of them, were among the most futile ever brought against any set of men employ in a public function. Then Mr. Drinkwater, who was one of the best men he had ever known, and whom it suited the object of the other party to set down as a Whig-he was glad by the bye to hear that Mr. Drinkwater was a Whig, for during the time he (Lord Brougham) had been in the Court of King's Bench, he had never known that to be the case----

Lord LYNDHURST here rose, and, after some interruption, said he wished to answer an observation made by the Noble Viscount [loud cries of "Oh, oh!].

Lord BROUGHAM said it was not a very usual course for one Noble Lord to rise and interrupt another in order to answer observations made by a third Noble Lord; but he supposed his Noble friend wished him to take breath [a laugh]. But with regard to Mr. Drinkwater, it did not signify in this case whether he was Whig or Tory; but if he had become Whig, all he (Lord Brougham) should say was, that he was happy he had got to the right side of the question. A more flimsy charge than that brought against Mr. Drinkwater he had never heard. It had been said that he had taken information from Fisguard out of court. Was that not his duty? He was bound to get information wherever and whenever he could. Inquirers were bound to hear all information whenever they chose to give their information; but they were at the same time bound not to decide upon that information until they had taken evidence upon it in open court, [hear, hear!]; and that was just what was done by Mr. Drinkwater. He took the suggestions given by Mr. Fisguard; he then examined those suggestions in open court, and after that examination he made his report. Then he had been accused of refusing to put information to his report that had been given by other parties. But what was the fact. The party in question spoke of improvements which had taken place after the inquiry had been closed hear, hear!]. Was it to be expected that the Commissioner would alter what he had done before; was he to open up his Report merly upon the faith of a private letter delivered to him in the room. It was plain that if he had done so there would have been some room for complaint, but as the case stood there was none. He would not go further into such cases, but he thought he had gone far enough to vindicate the Commissioners from the charges brought against them. If he had not, no tedium, no lassitude, no impatience upon the part of their Lordships would prevent him from going further [hear, hear!]. He had a deed of justice to perform in defending those gentlemen who had been accused unjustly behind their backs. He was staying execution charges brought against the characters of eighteen men, who were as honourable and high principled as any of their Lordships; and not only was he justified in calling upon their Lordships to hear the vindication of those gentlemen, but he would not be justified if he did not insist upon being heard until such time as he might deem that he had perfectly succeeded in that object [hear, hear!]. But having done so, he had merely to add, that he had thought it his duty to watch the whole progress of the inquiry before their Lordships, and accordingly he had not been absent for a single moment during the whole time it was proceeding, in order that he might be able to make up his mind upon the charges brought against the Commissioners, for, having been in some measure the author of the commission, and having throughout watched its fortunes with anxiety from the period which it was in embryo till the present time, when it should be arriving at maturity, although he feated it was only approaching its disolution [hear, hear!], he had felt anxious that nothing, either as connected with its authors, or with those who were to make the inquires—that no fictitious rottenness, or no misconduct in any man should defeat its object. Though he was not strictly responsible for the appointments of all the Commissioners, and though some of those Commissioners were not known personally to him, yet having been appointed on the recommendation of persons to whom he gave his confidence, he felt that he should be answerable for the appointment of the persons appointed to conduct this great inquiry, upon which the hopes of the country were settled; and if any one of them had failed to discharge his duty, if a wrong choice had been made, if unjust men had been ten, and that they by any ill-judged conduct had tended to cast discredit upon the inqury, he should have been the first to get rid of the examination of such Commissioners [cheers]. He should have heard their case and have judged of it, and if he had found that they had neglected to them, he should have been the first to have abandoned the men who had thus abondoned their duty. He therefore claimed to himself the merit of having watched scrupulously the progress of this inquiry, and the Result of that watchfulness was this: he had examinad all the charges as well as the statements made in support of them—he had heard the charge without the persons accused having had an opportunity of answering them! but on the *ex parte* statement of the accusers his mind was made up in favour of an acquittal of those Commissioners. These charges if proved would have contaminated the Bill—not but that the Bill had higher grounds upon which it was founded, and which would have recommended it to the country—still there would be contamination if such charges were proved! but he felt bound to say that he did not see the shadow of a shade of proof of any of them [cheers]. One word as to what had been said upon the subject of the feeling in the country in regard to this Bill. It had been said that this feeling had been excited by the Government! and in proof of that point it was stated that Lord John Russell had franked two letters which were sent down to Weymouth, and in consequence of which meetings had been called. But was it said that Lord John Russell knew what was the purport of those letters? Might he not have franked them, as no doubt many of their Lordships did, without knowing what they contained, or from whom they came? But no! Lord John Russell had franked two letters, and therefore it was said that he had agitated Weymouth [hear, hear!]. But had Manchester, the petition fervour of that Bill was signed by 23,000 persons in ten hours! and would, most probably, have been signed by 30,000, if three or four days could have been given. That was a proportion of the inhabitants of Manchester: for including women and children, it answered to a population of 80,000 souls. Then, in Leeds, 16,000 persons had signed the petition and 20,000 might as easily have been found to sign it, but that they went away under the impression that, having attended the meeting at which the petition was agreed to, there was nothing more to do. This number answered to a population of 50,000 souls [hear, hear!]. And at Leicester, 9,500 persons signed the petition which he had this day presented, but which had been refused by their Lordships. Leicester was the borough in which they were told that the present state of the corporation gave the greatest satisfaction, and that only a few discontented persons were opposed to them; yet they had had a proof that might, that our out of five of the inhabitants were not so happy and gratified Borough of Leicester. From all these circumstances, he could draw but one conclusion, and that was, that the people were discontented with the present state of the corporations, and wished for an alteration in them; and what was more, that this feeling was all but universal [hear, hear!]. But if all the people were as contented with the present state of the corporators as was the wish of the corporators to have it believed he would ask why they were so much afraid of new elections? He had asked some of the witnesses if the corporations were popular, and not seeing his drift, the answer always was in the affirmative; but when he asked why they should be afraid of new elections, the answer always was, that they would never be re-elected. The town-clerk of Exeter was the only one who said that all the magistrates and other officers of the corporation of that place would be re-elected by the new constituency proposed in this Bill. The Learned Counsel thought that he went too far for them, for he was asked "Did you mean to say that all would be re-elected?" If this were the case, there would evidently be no change of which they could complain. They would have no argument as to the revolutions to be effected in any corporation. He (Lord Brougham) did not, however, from his judgment from the opinion of this honest man, but from the feelings generally entertained by those who now administered the affairs of corporate town against this measure. From the hostility they manifested against throwing open the elections in towns—from their changing to the old mode of close election—and from their anxiety to prevent any checks being established over the public expenditure in these places, he inferred from their ears of the new system, that they thought if it prevailed, that instead of support, they would meet with nothing but hatred and disregard from the ratepayers. The Bill for Municipal reform in Scotland passed through that House upwards of two years ago, although not without the opposition of the two Noble Earl; but since then there had been a total change in the magistracy, in nearly all the burghs in Scotland. This was a proof of the degree of satisfection entertained of the old system by the people of Scotland; and yet their Lordships had been told that this was the case by his Noble Friend, who had that night said that the people of England were not discontented with the present state of the corporations. He hoped that their Lordships would deal with this Bill in a spirit of candour. He trusted that his fears would not be fulfilled as to the mode in which the Bill would be dealt with. He could not, however, help entertaining some feelings of alarm after what had fallen from the Noble Duke, Noble Earl, and the Illustrious Duke—their language had excited fears in his mind which he could not express, as to what would be the fate of the Bill in Committee. He trusted that it would not only be allowed to proceed into Committee, but his earnest hope and prayer was, that it would be allowed to pass, as nearly as possible, in its present state [hear, hear!].

The amendment was then put.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said, that as it seemed to be the wish of the House that a division should not take place in the present stage of the Bill, he would not trouble their Lordships to divide. He had felt it to be his duty to record his opinion as to this measure, which would be done without troubling the House further.

The amendment was then negatived, and the House resolved itself into Committee.

The House immediately resumed and the Committee was ordered to sit again to-morrow.

The House adjourned at Twelve o'Clock.—*Morn. Chro., Aug.* 10.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL ANNUITY FUND.

Extract from a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Financial Department, dated the 27th May, 1835.

Para. 1. Our attention has lately been given to Memorials from the Members of the Civil Service upon the Bengal and Bombay Establishments, praying that such modifications may be made in the Regulations of the Annuity Fund, as will enable it to apply unappropriated Annuities.

2. Towards the accomplishment of that object we are prepared to spend so the present any deduction from our contribution or from the rate of interest allowed on the accumulations of the Fund, for which provision is made in the 62d para. of our Letter in the Public Department of 8th December, 1824, and to sanction the following arrangements. The Funds may grant at half their value, pensions to Civil Servants, who after a residence in India of not less than 10 years, shall previously to completing the prescribed term of 22 years' residence, be compelled, by illness, to leave India with the intention of quitting the Service, such illness to be certified by the Medical Attendant of the Subscriber, and countersigned by a Member of the Medical Board in all cases occuring after the receipt of this despatch, and confirmed in each instance of retirement by our examining Physician, after the individual shall have completed a subsequent residence in this country of at least twelve months. It occurs to us that the following would be a suitable scale for such cases. After a residence of 15 years and upwards, £500 a year—Ditto of 10 years, and less than 15 years, £250 a year. These Pensions are to be of course granted only in case of an equivalent amount of the larger Annuities, within the limit prescribed by us remaining unappropriated.

3. The case of Servants compelled by sickness to quit India previously to having completed ten years' residence, would, we think, be properly met upon the production of the Certificate above required by the grant from the Unappropriated Funds of a Donation of £500.

4. In considering what further measures can be taken upon this subject, we have adverted to our despatch, dated the 5th of March 1828, and we now authorize the payment in India of the Annuities to Civil Servants, who after becoming Annuitants, may wish to reside there! such payment to be made in cash in India at the rate fixed by the Regulations of the Fund.

5. We shall also be prepared to acquiesce in a Regulation to the following effect, if adopted by the Subscribers, viz.

That at the close of every year, the number of unaccepted Annuities be publicly declared; and that two-thirds of them be appropriable to Subscribers duly qualified in the order of Seniority as respects the Applicants within the period of three months from the time of the Surplus being declared, and as respects other Applicants in the order in which they may apply for Annuities upon payment of one fourth, instead of one-half of the value of the Annuity, and that in the event of the accumulated Subscriptions with interest exceeding the said one-fourth, the balance with interest be returned to the Subscriber; that the remaining one-third of Annuities, together with such of the two-thirds as shall not be claimed within the period of three years from the time of declaring the Surplus, shall lapse, to the Fund.

6. The Regulation last authorized is to be continued in force for such limited period as will afford a fair trial of its effects. We are disposed to consider three years, after the 30th April next, as a suitable time; and we desire that twelve months before the expiration of the period so fixed there may be transmitted to us particular information of the state of the Civil Annuity Funds at that date, and of the effects produced by the modification of the conditions of the Funds to which we now refer, in order that we may determine upon the propriety of its continuance or otherwise.

7. It is proposed by the Subscribers that the Annuities shall be paid quarterly and up to the period of the decease. To this arrangement we have no objection, provided the sum paid to the Fund by the Subscriber, upon becoming an Annuitant, be proportionately increased. Unless this be done, the calculations upon which the Fund is based will be deranged. We must further observe upon this part of the subject that the payment by the Subscriber must be the whole, and not (as the Subscribers have assumed) the half of the value of the increased advantage.

8. With this modification we sanction the proposed arrangement, and shall not object to give the benefit of it to such of the present Annuitants as shall apply for it and pay the required sum into our Treasury.

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY, *Sec. to the Govt. of India.*
(True Copy.) J. W. ALEXANDER, *Secretary.*

Printed at the Gazette Press, by Nowrojee Hormojee.